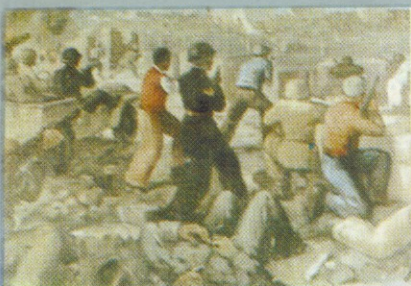
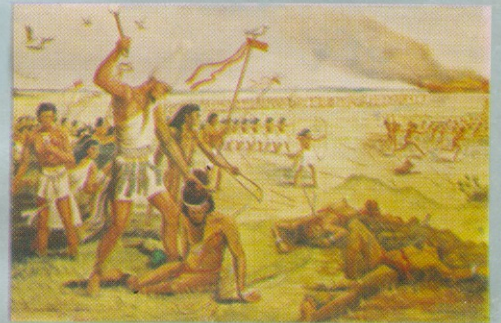




The Arab Republic of Egypt
Ministry of Defence

The Military Museum and the History of the Egyptian Army



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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بِسْمِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

« وَأَعِدُّوا لَهُمْ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُمْ مِنْ قُوَّةٍ وَمِنْ رِبَاطِ الْخَيْلِ
تُرْهِبُونَ بِهِ عَدُوَّ اللَّهِ وَعَدُوَّكُمْ وَأَخْرَبُونَ مِنْ دُونِهِمْ
لَا تَعْمَلُونَ لِمَنْ يَعْلَمُهُمْ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُهُمْ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوا مِنْ شَيْءٍ فِي سَبِيلِ
اللَّهِ يُوَفَّ إِلَيْكُمْ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تُظْلَمُونَ .. »

« صدق الله العظيم »



**President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak,
President of the Republic and the Supreme Commander
of the Armed Forces.**



Field Marshal Mohammed Abd El-Haleem Abu Ghazala
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and
Military Production and the General Commander
of the Armed Forces.

The Egyptian Military Museum

The Egyptian Army in the Period of the Old Kingdom

The Egyptian Army in the Period of the Middle Kingdom

The Egyptian Army in the Period of the Modern History

The Egyptian Armed Forces developing its Military Industries

The Egyptian Military Museum

Egypt has the most ancient civilization man has known, dating back seven thousand years. It also contains artifacts which are considered the most valuable ever owned by a single nation. Therefore, it is not strange that Egypt has a great number of different kinds of archeological museums. They present a bright record of the Egyptian people's history throughout the various ages.

The Egyptian Military Museum is one of the specialized Egyptian museums and is considered one of the greatest and most important military museums in the world as it contains rare sections and historical pieces. Its inauguration was in 1937. The exhibition of its historical contents began in that year, in a small area in the building of the Ministry of Defense and Navy. In 1938, it was transferred to a temporary building on Shiekh Rehan Street, Garden City, Cairo.

On May 17, 1937, the Ministry Decision No. 6 was issued concerning the formation of an independent board of directors for the museum. A number of active duty and retired officers constituted this board for the purpose of improving the standards of the museum. Soon the museum was expanded to include sections of the different historical ages. Two private sections were added, one representing Sudan and the other for the 19th Century including the artifacts of the Aurabi Revolution (1882 A.D.). In addition, wings for fire weapons, hand weapons, and field guns of varying dates were built. Also included was a historical library containing many books, magazines and military maps which were drawn during the 19th and 20th Centuries.



El Gabal Citadel established by Sultan Saladin El Ayyubi who ruled Egypt **during the** period 1171 — 1193 A.D. Inside it now, is the Egyptian Military Museum.



The recent Egyptian Military Museum building inside the El Gabal Citadel in **Cairo**. This building was formerly El Haramlik Palace which was one of the palaces **built by** Mohammed Ali Pashi who ruled Egypt during the period 1805 — 1848 A.D.

In November, 1949, the museum was moved to its current building, El Haramlek Place. Since 1976, a developing plan was adopted and has continued until the 26th of July, 1982, when President Mubarak formally opened it.

The museum occupies El- Haramlek Palace which is considered one of the most splendid palaces built by Mohammed Ali Pasha, the governor of Egypt from 1805 to 1843. The palace was built inside one of the great Islamic antiquities in the world which is the Salah El Din Citadel. This citadel was built by the well known hero Salah El Din Ayyubi who ruled Egypt from 1171 to 1193. He was the hero of El Magdes Battle in 1187 and the one who made the great triumphs against the Saliebeen armies. His minister Baha El Din Karakwash ordered that the castle be built on the top of Al Mokattam Mountain to protect Cairo, the capital of Egypt, against any foreign aggression. The name Al Gabal was derived from its location. The castle was completed in the period of one of Salah El Din's successors, Sultan Al Kamal. In that era, it became the governor's mansion and remained so for six centuries.

The museum contains sections and wings which include military exhibitions from the old, middle and modern history of Egypt and it also includes sections that concern the 23rd of July Revolution (1952), the petite aggression on Egypt in 1956 A.D., the supporting war of Yemen's Revolution in 1962 A.D., and the October War in 1973 A.D. Moreover, there is a large group of clothes, weapons and flags which depicts the development of the Egyptian Army from the dawn of history till now. There are also a great number of statues, paintings and photographs of Egyptian leaders throughout the different ages and also examples of the old Egyptian castles, fortifications and famous battles the Egyptian Army has fought in its great history.

1. Inscription showing King Mina Wearing the Southern Region Crown in the course of Egyptian unity battles; about 3100 B.C.



Inscription Showing King Mina Wearing the Northern Region Crown in the Course of Egyptian unity battles; about 3100 B.C.

The History of the Egyptian Army

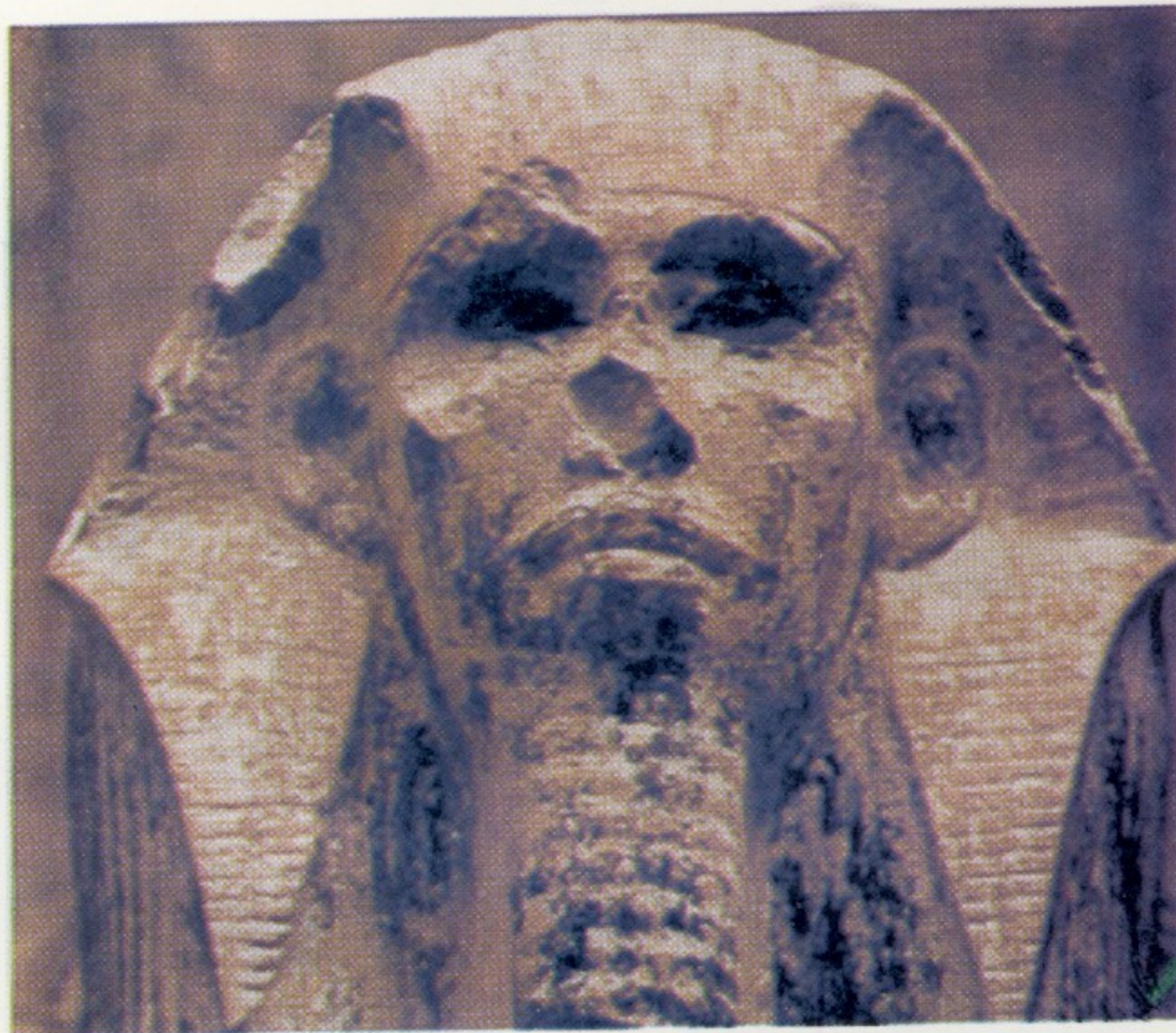
The Army in the Period of the Old Kingdom

1 — For about eight thousand years, Egypt was divided into a number of colonies. Sometimes these colonies fought among themselves and sometimes they united. In about the year 5500 B.C., it was necessary that they unite for the common interest of the Egyptian people. At that time, this unity of the colonies formed a single bigger unit which covered the kingdoms of both the Delta and Upper Egypt. The Nile River was the only source of making a living in Egypt so in order to organize the distribution of the water of the river, it was necessary to unify the nation. That unification led in the end, to the establishment of the first central government controlling all of Egypt, in the year 4242 B.C., more than six thousand years ago. The city Owen, known now as Ain Shams, was designated the capital. But the unity didn't last long. Because of religious and political disagreements between the kingdoms, Egypt again divided into two independent kingdoms : the northern kingdom in the Delta and the southern kingdom in Upper Egypt.

2 — About the year 3200 B.C., a strong family of kings appeared in the city of Teba, north of Kena. These kings worked on uniting Egypt for the second time. One of its kings, called Ket, succeeded in controlling all of Upper Egypt. His successor, called El Akra, tried to control the Delta but he died before achieving this goal, leaving it for his heir to the throne who was called Menes or Normer. Menes finally accomplished this unification. About the year 3100 B.C., he established the first pharaonic dynasty.



King Menes in the battles for the unification of Egypt — about 3100 B.C.



King Zoser — Third Dynasty — The first to organize the Egyptian Armed Forces on a proper military basis — about 2686 B.C.

3 — That union was the fruit of a long struggle and effort. Egypt recognized for the first time in history, that unity among its people was the only way for power, and glory and to build a great civilization and a stable country. Egypt was the first nation of this size to be politically united in a civilized way in the history of mankind. Since that time, almost 5000 years ago, Egypt has been united politically and economically. The language of the country and the common interests help this unity to achieve its aspirations thus keeping its natural boundaries and its basic sense of civilization against all hostile powers.

4 — It is well known that the army is one of the basic subsistences of the authority of the central government. Forming the Egyptian army as the national army goes back to the beginning of the political unity of Egypt about 3100 B.C. It was organized into parts : the first in the city of Memph, known now as Met Rahina, El Badrashine Giza governorate, the second part in Teba, now known as Luxor. These parts were divided into sections each section representing an Egyptian colony.

5 — With the beginning of the 3rd Egyptian dynasty, 2686 B.C., Egypt was exposed to raids from the Bedouins on the eastern borders that led King Zoser to take the primary steps in forming a well organized constant Egyptian army with traditions and distinguishing flags. In reality that was the first army in the history of the world to be organized in a scientific manner.

Zoser divided the Egyptian borders into areas and named them kingdom gates. Each area was governed by a Shesmata, which means "ground guide". Each area was protected by a fortification in the shape of a rectangle (140 meters X 84 meters) and with a stable garrison. In addition to the garrisons, King Zoser gathered an army under his command. This army was subdivided into corps, each corps led by an Amrah Misha. The corps were subdivided into divisions (abro) under the supervision of a chief (khrab). Each division was composed of a number of companies. Each company was composed of 200 persons under the command of a flag carrier (Ti Sreet). Each company is subdivided into four platoons. Each platoon was 50 persons under the command of a junior officer. The drafted members of the army were called "naffer" which means "handsome men". Concerning the command of army ; it had a department called Barahha, meaning "house of weapons". This department had sections for supplies, armaments, military correspondence, and the building of fleet ships.



Platoon of spear carriers armed with shields and spears.



Ancient Egyptian Army.*

6 — The fleet was supervised by a chief called “Madb Dbt” which meant “great ship”. The number of these mission ships reached forty. They were sent by King Zoser to Lebanon to bring Al Arz wood to Egypt. The skippers of these ships were called “managers of the great ships”.

7 — During the transitional period from Dynasty seven to Dynasty Ten (2181 to 2040 B.C.) the internal problems among the governors of the regions led to each governor having his own private army to protect his region or to dominate other regions. To do this some of them had to employ some mercenaries from Upper Egypt, and some Bedouins and Libyans. These mercenaries formed separate units called “Gis Br” and they were placed under the leadership of “Amra Gis Br” which meant “the director of the mercenaries”.

8 — During the Middle Kingdom, Dynasties Eleven and Twelve (2042 to 1786 B.C.), things remained as they were before. Each governor had his own private division which worked directly under his command or the leadership of his senior son. These governors joined the pharaoh in his conquests. The pharaoh himself also had his own private division which he called “the governor’s followers”. They were composed of an excellent group of efficient and highly trained officers.

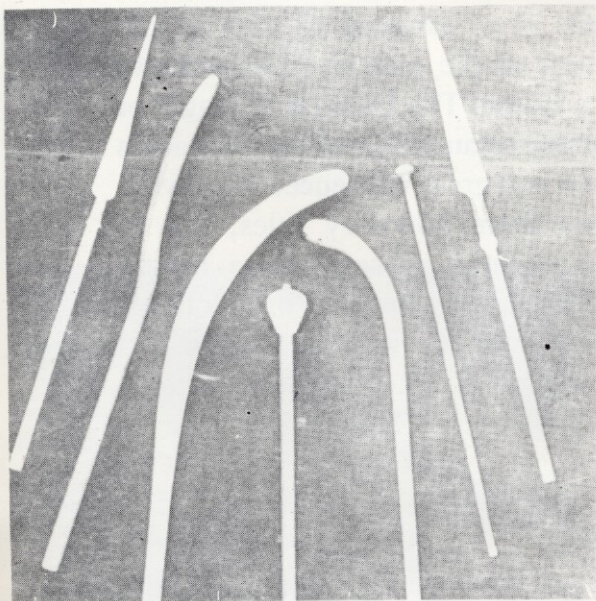
The army developed rapidly in both training and armaments. To achieve this development, it came under the supervision of specialized officers. The appearance of the army in both arms and uniforms was the same in each division. There was a major concern with the military training and the physical fitness of the soldiers. The military service became obligatory through conscription. Each region drafted around 1% of her men and when the army was sent on conquests or invasions, the pharaoh came, leading the army and surrounded by the divisions of the regions.

9 — During this age the army was divided into two main sections : The Spear carriers and the throwers. The Spear carriers were each armed with a spear, a dagger and a shield. The throwers were each armed with a bow and arrows and also a hatchet and a dagger to use in hand to hand combat. In addition to this armament, there were various kinds of swords.

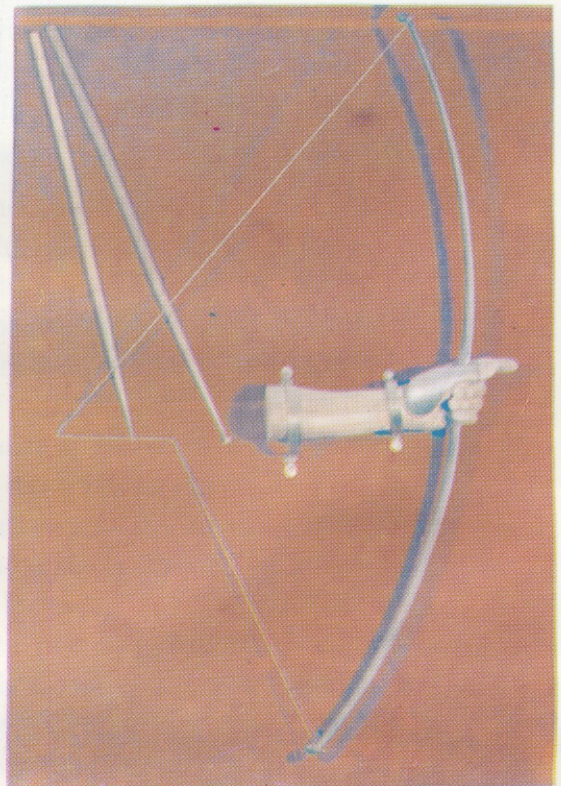
10 — For the first time in Egypt’s history, the security and safety that the Egyptians had been enjoying for a long time during the past ages, was lost, due to the Hexsos occupation. Egypt had to extend its borders to the



Ancient Egyptian
Military Vehicles.



Ancient Egyptian Weapons.



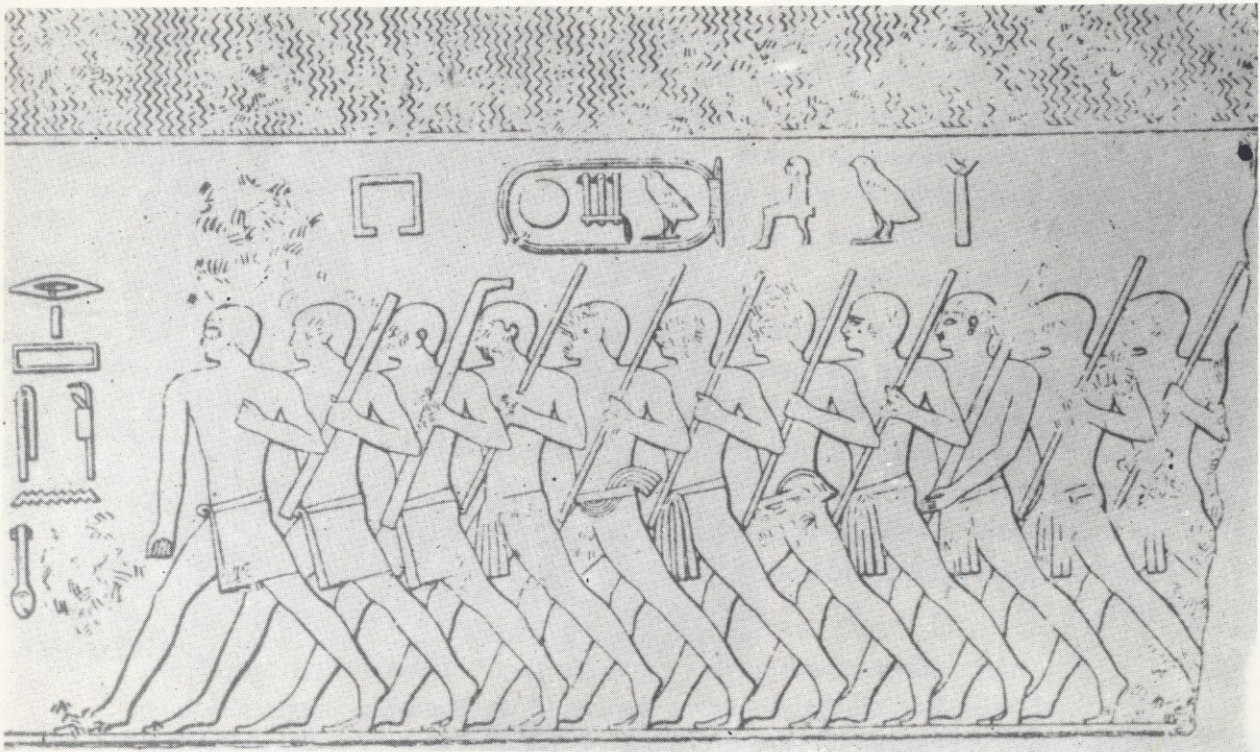
Ancient Egyptian
Bow and Arrow.

site of hazard itself to insure safety and peace inside. Besides the need to impose peace on the inhabitants of these areas, there was the need to establish secure borders away from its natural borders. This led to the formation of a disciplined army of professional soldiers on the national level. These soldiers were highly trained and qualified to engage in major battles against foreign armies.

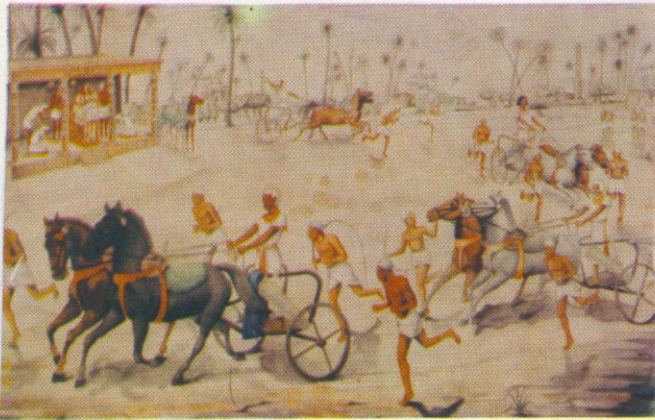
11 — During this age new weapons were added to the armament of this army, such as : clubs, small swords, and long-range multiple bows as well as the military whêels which were considered the most critical offensive weapon of this time. Concern grew larger with the military training in peacetime so the progenies of the acting army soldiers were trained when they were 20 years old so they'd be ready to take over from their fathers in the army.

Those who supervised the recruit soldiers' training for marching were called "the stick bearer". The place for practicing military training lay in the garrison concentrated areas beside the chief centers of the massing of military units in both Manf and Tiba. A major concern of physical training and exercises became evident and the pharaohs started to brag on the walls of their temples about their physical strength. (Tohtmos III and Amnhotb II).

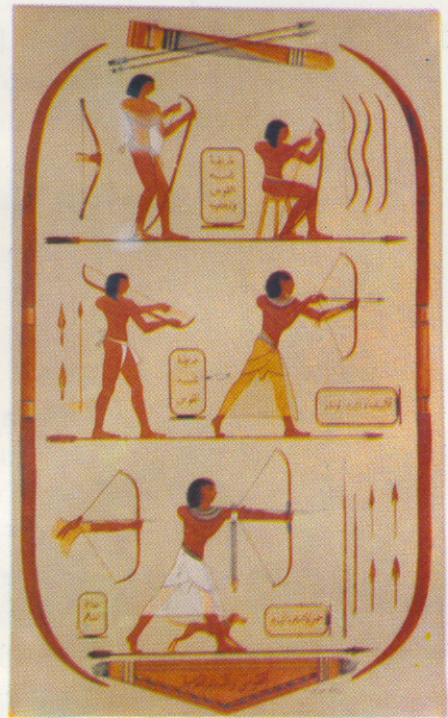
12 — Many capable, brave officers were assigned to duty at the pharaoh's palace after finishing their time in the military. These duties were : The Great Manager of Pharaoh's Home, The General Manager of Pharaoh's Wife ; as well as some important occupations at the Pharaoh's Palace which gave the person importance and great influence. They were also rewarded occasionally by granting them honorary titles, not to mention the material presents. These material presents were mostly expressed at that time by the statement "Gold for Bravery" or "Gold for Commendation". These were variable, Antiques with gold pins and inscriptions as well as daggers and bracelets. Add to those decorations shaped like a fly as a symbol of stubbornness, persistence and determination or shaped like a lion as a symbol of strength and boldness. This decoration was put on around the neck and the titles of honor were "The Booties Owner" ; "The Governor's Figher"; "The Ancient Warrior" and other titles that gave the owner honor and credited him with the admiration and appreciation of the Pharaoh:



Military training of soldiers.



Training for the use of military carriages.



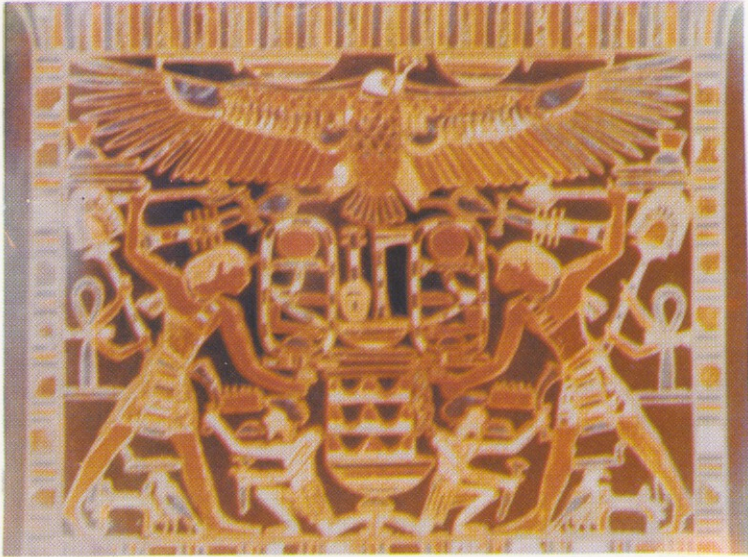
Training on the use of bows and arrows.

13 — Military flags and banners were used a long time ago ancient Egypt. That happened during the unity wars to combine Egypt's regions, Upper Egypt and the Delta at the pre-dynasties age. Egypt's regions each had their own symbol or banner, which was shaped like the idolized god in each region, when they united. The Delta Kingdom took the papyrus blossom as its emblem and the Upper Egypt Kingdom took the lotus flower as its emblem.

14 — The theory of the Egyptian security collapsed as a result of the Hexus occupation of Egypt and Egypt was exposed for the first time in its history to foreign occupation. After the success of the Egyptian Liberation War, the expulsion of the Hexus and the establishment of the 18th Pharaonic Dynasty, the information service was reorganized in such a way as to separate it into divisions and smaller units until the company level. The company commander was called "Tay Sreet" which meant "The Flag carrier".

The shape and the size of the Egyptian flags varied at that time from the small ones that carried a simple slogan, to the big ones burdened with medals and slogans. The oldest shaper of these flags that referred to the pharaoh was the flag used during, the reign of Hatshepsut, This flag was a semi-circle inside a half fan (the full sun). These flags were of attractive colors and were fastened on a long wooden pole. During the reign of Akhenaton, a piece of long cloth was added to the flag on the top of the pole and right under the fan. This piece of cloth consisted of three stripes — red, green and red. This flag was hoisted before the pharaoh during his military wars and during religious ceremonies. It was also engraved on some of the Egyptian temples. The shape of this fan kept representing the traditional image of the flag until the end of the ancient age and they introduced some minor changes to it.

Besides the royal flag, there were flags for all the military divisions. Each carried a symbol and a ribbon of the god which was followed by the soldier of the division. There were also flags shaped like the sun boat or shaped like the ancient Egyptian alphabet, or shaped like an animal e.g. the lion, falcon, or gazelle or like the ostrich feather etc. In some cases the flag consisted of more than one shape and the military units had their own flags. The military ships had their own flags, too. The crew of the king's ship had their own flag, also. This flag showed a sitting person with a royal crown on his head and the traditional fan (full sun). The rest of the military ships carried flags on the front.



King Amenemmes III — Twelfth Dynasty
beating the enemies of Egypt from the
Asian bedouins.

The shield of king Tutankhamun — Eighteenth Dynasty
In the shape of a **Sphinx** stepping on the foreign
enemies of Egypt.

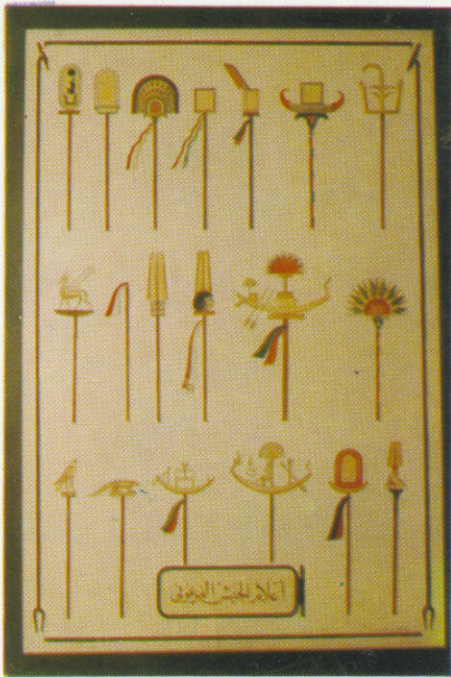


15 — In the past history of Egypt, the Egyptian nation was represented by its army in a number of military battles which are considered the greatest and most remarkable battles in history. At the top of the list of these battles, came the Egyptian Liberation battles against the first foreign occupation in Egypt's history, that of the Hexsus, which lasted around 150 years (1725 — 1575 B.C.). Ahmos I was able in 1575 to eliminate the Hexsus and liberate Egypt completely.

16 — One of the greatest battles of the ancient history of Egypt was the Magdo Battle which the Egyptian Army fought victoriously against the alliance of the Asian princes in the north of Palestine in 1468 B.C. At this battle, Totmos III made a name for himself as one of the most remarkable leaders of ancient history. He continued his drives that were estimated at sixteen, to conquer the old world (then known in both Asia and Africa) and to form the first Egyptian Empire alongside Nee City, latitude 18, close to Kosh Town in Sudan.

17 — Kadish Battle in Syria, at which the Egyptian Army achieved a victory under the leadership of Raamses II about the year 1285 B.C., is also considered one of the greatest battles. This war, launched against the Asian Kingdoms, was under the leadership of the Khitta Kingdom in Turkey. Raamses' demonstration of heroism and courage made him a distinctive leader of the Egyptian Military. His invasions extended later to the kingdoms known then as Asia and Africa. He was the founder of the Second Egyptian Empire in ancient history.

18 — More than 3,500 years ago, the Egyptian people established the national concept of an army. They considered the army to be the army of all of Egypt not "The Pharaoh's Army" or "The King's Army" which was the old concept that prevailed and that caused the army to belong to the king permanently. Starting with the 18th Dynasty, it can be observed that the Egyptian Army is never mentioned in written documents as "His Highness' Army" or "Amoun's Army" or the like. These names gave the impression that the authority was confined to a defied-nature leadership. The Egyptian Army is mentioned as "Our Army". This means that Egypt's Army had become the army of all of the people and that a war launched by this army was not a pharaoh's war only but a war of every citizen of Egypt. All over the then known world, in Al Sham, Iraq, Al Noba, Yemen, Somalia, and Libya, the banners and flags of "Our Army" represented the greatest and most powerful army. This army engraved



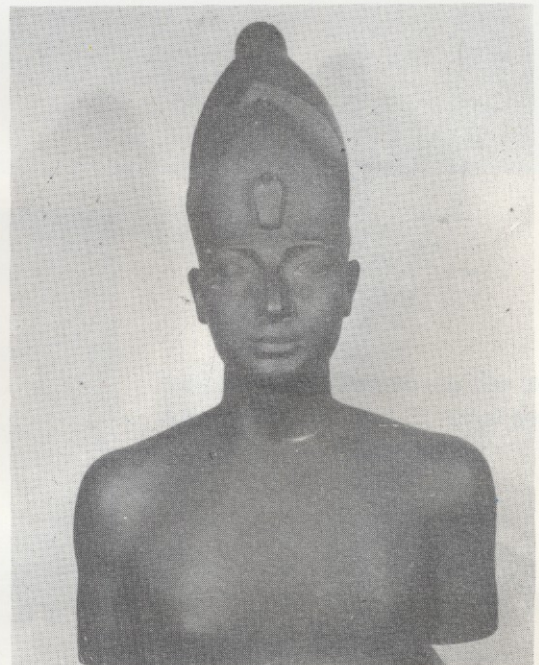
Flags and insignia of the ancient Egyptian Army.



King Amenophis I the founder of the Eighteenth Dynasty — about 1575 B.C., and hero of liberation battles against the foreign invaders Hyksos.



King Raamses II — Nineteenth Dynasty — founder of the Second Empire and hero of the Battle of Kadish, 1285 B.C.



King Thutmose III — Eighteenth Dynasty — founder of the First Egyptian Empire and hero of the Battle of Magedo about 1468 B.C.

heroic epics in history, which were narrated by its descendants for posterity. This arm built and established the first empire in Egypt's history, spreading peace and security in all the places of this age.



King Raamses II in his chariot while fighting.

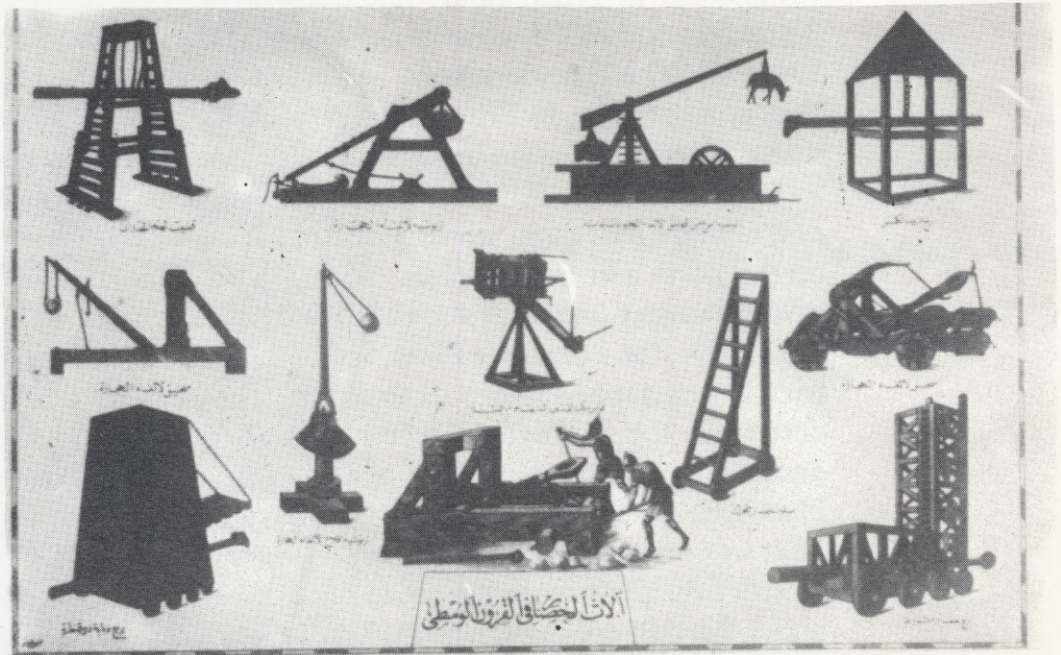
King Thutmos III in his military chariot while fighting.



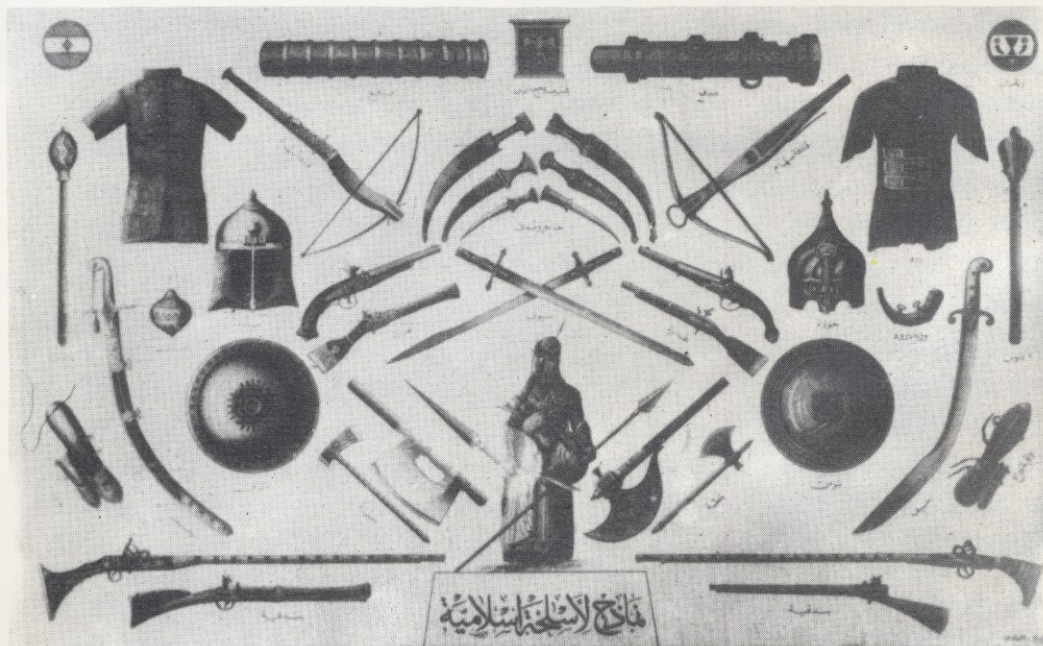
King Raamses II receiving The envoy of the Asian Kingdoms that declared their Submission to Egyptian authority.

The Army in the Period of the Middle Kingdom

19 — When the Islamic regime was established by Abu Baker Al Sediek, in 632 A.D., its center was Al-Medina and from there the Islamic Armies swept the nearby countries and spread the Islamic religion. In 639 A.D., during the reign of the second Caliph (Omar Ebn Al Khatab) the Islamic army crossed the Egyptian frontier bordering Al Sham, under the leadership of Amro Ebn Al Ass. On December 10, 641 A.D., Alexandria was conquered and by 676 A.D., all of Egypt was under the Arab-Islamic rule. This started a new phase in the religious and political history of Egypt. In the course of time, Egypt began to follow the Islamic religion. The Arabic Language spread among Egyptians and became the major language of the citizens. Starting with the Tulunids (868 — 905 A.D.) and the Ikshidids (935 — 969 A.D.), the Islamic identity of Egypt began to emerge. In 969 A.D., Egypt became the center of the Shite Islamic regime. Represented in the Fatimid nation, which expanded during Al Aziz Bealla's reign, was most of North Africa, Al Sham, Al Hagaz and Upper Egypt regions besides Egypt itself. When Europe directed its Christian Crusades against the east, starting in 1097 A.D., Egypt emerged as the leader of the Islamic World and the principal defendent against these campaigns. The victory of the Egyptian Army, under the leadership of Salah El Din El Ayyoubi, in 1186 A.D., in the Battle of Hettin, was the start of other triumphs which ended in stamping out or eradicating these Christian Crusades. The Egyptian Army regained Jerusalem in 1187 A.D. and in 1218 A.D. it was able to defeat the Christian Crusaders that landed in Domiat and to also defeat Louis IX, the King of France, in 1249 A.D. in Al Mansura. The army captured Louis himself. Then the Egyptian Army began to regain the strong holds of the campaign in the east, one by one. And by 1291 A.D. Sultan Khaalil Ben Kaloone, eliminated the last



Samples of castles' seige equipment used by the Egyptian Army.



Samples of the weapons used by the Egyptian Army in the Middle Ages.

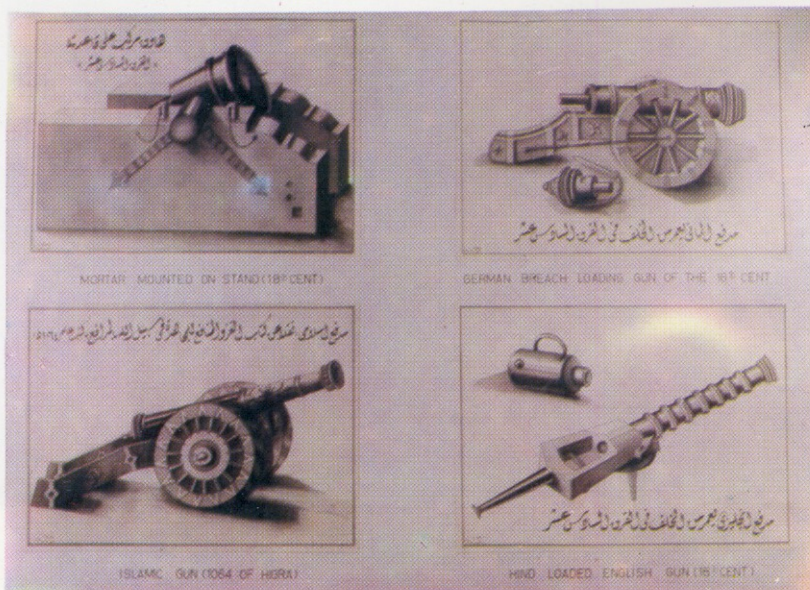
strongholds in Atka, Sour, and Hefa. This gave Egypt the honor of putting an end to the western occupation of the east which had lasted for 194 years. The Egyptian Army was able to record a great victory over the Barbarian Armies in Ein Galute in 1260 A.D. When the west began to resent Egypt's position because of its successive defeats and the losing of its foot holds in the Arab east, the west began to use the island of Cyprus as a military base from which pirate naval attacks and raids were directed on the ports and nearby piers, both Arabian and Egyptian. This forced Sultan Bersbay to occupy the island and annex it to Egypt in 1426 A.D. In 1492 A.D., the Portugese Fleet, under the leadership of Vasco De Gama, tried to reach the southern Arab waters. This caused the Egyptian Fleet to encounter the Portugese Fleet in Aden. To keep the Portugese from dominating the Arabian Gulf and the Strait of Hermose, the Egyptian Fleet met the Portugese Fleet in the naval Battle of Duoo in 1509 A.D. That was during the reign of Sultan Al-Goury. Egypt continued to lead the Arab world and to face the greed of the western imperialists until it came under Turkish occupation in 1517 A.D. to start a new stage of its history.

20 — The Egyptian Army developed in concert with Egyptian political development. Egypt's gradual leadership of the Arab world, which was evident during the Christian Crusades and the period that followed, developed accordingly, too. During the Tulunids period which lasted from 868 to 905 A.D., the army totaled 100,000 soldiers. During the Ikshidids period from 935 — 969 A.D., it sometimes reached 100,000 soldiers. During the Fatimid Caliphs from 909 — 1171 A.D., the Caliphs focused on both the army and the fleet as they were the main support for them in invading to spread the Islamic religion. In the Ayyoubic period from 1169 — 1250 A.D., and the period of the Mameluke Sultans from 1250 — 1517 A.D., the Egyptian Army advanced remarkably, to become one of the greatest and most efficient military armies in this age of training efficiency and armament. The weapons of this army were distinguished because they were much better in quality than the weapons of the European Armies. The Mamelukes themselves were considered, according to this age and to their training and qualifications, the best warriors in the world.

21 — The military uniform of the warrior emerged as a major protective element in the wars of this age. The personnel of the Egyptian Army wore white uniforms with tight sleeves and over that were the



Different kinds of weapons, shields, helmets and suits of armor used in the **Middle Ages**.



Types of guns used by the Egyptian Army.

shields which were of three kinds : first, the Al Zaard which was plyable because it was made of three entwined rings and took the shape of the wearer, the second, Al Goshun, was distinguished from Al Zaard by being provided with metal plates for support. It was also provided with short sleeves that covered half of the arm, the third, Al Karkal (or Al Kazagand), consisted of an armor shield and was covered in the front with a thin layer of velvet or silk. It was sleeveless. There were also some hand protectors made of metal and the helmets had "curtains" on both sides to protect the head, neck and shoulders.

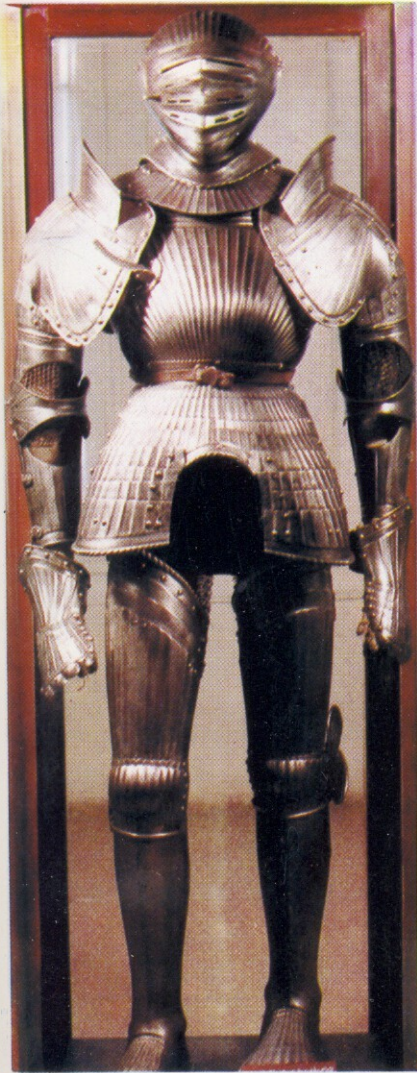
22 — The arms of the Egyptian Army then were "Al Trs" which were carried by the warrior for protection, and the swords which were long or short but broad. They also carried hoes (Al Atbar) besides bows and arrows, daggers, hatchets and pins. In addition to that, the Egyptian Army included a number of weapons and equipment that suited the requirements of the age, like oil containers. They were "Al Kawarir Al Nafy", the size of an orange, which they filled with flammables. They had detonators that went off when thrown. They also used "Al Dababa", which was a movable tower that consisted of different stories and was moved on wheels. This enabled the soldiers to be inside and push it to the wall of the fortification which they wanted to attack. The army used "Al Kabsh" which looked like a tank but had an iron pole that extended horizontally and had a big bulk on the front which was pushed many times to hit the fortification walls with the aim of destroying it or making a hole in it. Besides that, there were the towers and the moving barricades. They distinguished them from "Al Dababa" by the platform on the top on which the throwers stood to shoot arrows at the enemy or to throw "Al Kawarir Al Naft". They also used barricades. In the late Mameluke Sultans' Age, there were some guns or "Makahal al Barood".

23 — The governors and rulers of Egypt paid special attention to the fleet. The most important ships of the fleet were : "Al Shawany", "Al Hararik", "Al Agariba", "Al Tarahid", "Al Kararir", "Al Bats", "Al Ashariat", and "Al Shawany". They were big vessels equipped with towers for defense and offense with around 150 soldiers aboard. While "Al Hararik" was smaller in size it was sufficient to be equipped with launchers and cannons. "Al Agariba" and "Al Ashariat" were small fighting ships. The latter one was used to sail on the Nile. The rest of the ships were used mainly for transportation and logistics. "Al Tarahid" was

used for carrying horses, "Al Kararir" for carrying food and supplies; and the ships of the "Al Bats" fleet were big ships used for transporting soldiers. Each ship was able to carry 1000 soldiers with their weapons.

24 — The flags developed a great deal in Egypt during the Middle Ages. The black Abbasidian flag was used for the entire Egyptian Army during the period of the Abbasids, Tulunids and the Ikshidids but when the Fatimid Nation emerged in Egypt in 909 A.D., the green flag was used instead. That was done to distinguish the fatimid reign from the previous reign. They also called their military flags "Al Brood" and they set aside a house for these flags called "Dar Al Brood". The flag of the Fatimid Caliph was distinguished from the rest of the flags by being set on a platform with a gold bowl and a crescent on the top. When the Fatimid Era ended in Egypt and with the emergence of the Ayyubid Nation in 1171 A.D., who followed the Sonni Faction of the Islamic religion, it turned its back on the green flag and returned to the Abbasidian black flag. This use was continued during the Mameluke reign, too. Each leader or "Bek" of the Mamelukes had his own private flag with a reproduction in the center which represented this Mameluke (eagle, sword, lion, etc.). The background of these flags were mainly white or red, In this age, the military parades were preceded by the flag carriers. Heading the parade the "Al Alam Dar" carried the flag of the big Sultan and "Al Songk Dar" carried the flag of the nation. Besides a group that carried other similar flags called "Al Sanagk", some other flags were also carried ("Al-Assab") with drawings of the titles of the Sultan. They were carried by a group called "Al Grawishia". When Egypt was under the Ottoman occupation in 1517 A.D., Th official flag of Egypt became the Ottomanian red Turkish flag with a white crescent and the hexagonal star. This continued until Mohammed Ali Bashi ruled Egypt in 1805 A.D. when he made a private flag in Egypt in 1823 A.D. The name of the flag was changed in the different ages. It was "Al Lwaa" during the Al Umayyad and Abbasid periods, "Bnd" during the Fatimid and "Sanagk" during the Mameluke and Turkish times.

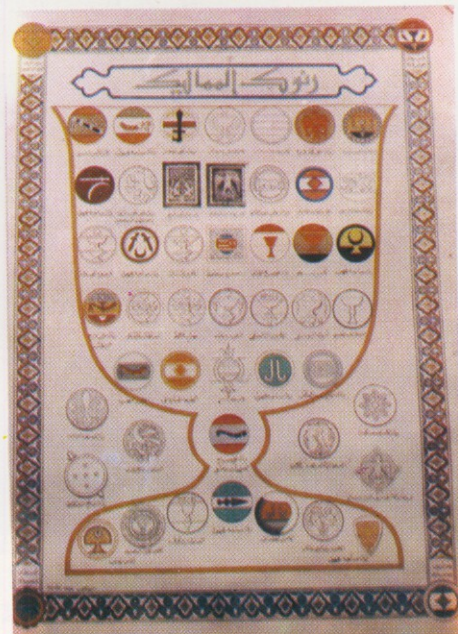
25 — The army was Egypt's tool in leading the Islamic World for several successive centuries in the Middle Ages. From the blood of its sons, a heroic epic was written in Heditin, Jerusalem, Al Mansura, Ein Galood, Cyprus and Duoo and others, defending the Islamic World and the Arab east against the foreign greed and the western imperialism.



A warrior wearing his suit of armor (Al Goshun) with head, arm and leg protection.



Sultan Saladin El Ayyubi, hero of the battles Hetteen (1186 A.D.) and Bayt El Makdes (1187 A.D.), ruled Egypt during the period of 1171 through 1193 A.D.



The Egyptian Army flags and insignias (ranoke) during the Mameluke era.



The victory of the Egyptian Army over the crusaders in the Battle of Hetteen (1186 A.D.).



The Egyptian Army under the command of Sultan Salah Din El Ayyubi following the victory in the Battle of Bayt El Makdes in 1187 A.D.



The French King Louis IX in captivity after being defeated by the Egyptian Army in Mansoura in 1249 A.D.



The victory of the Egyptian Army over the Mongols in the Battle of in Ain Galot in 1260 A.D.

The Army in the Period of the Modern History

Development of Organization and Equipment of the Army

26 — The Turkish Army, commanded by the Othmani Sultan Salim I, conquered the Egyptian Army (commanded by Sultan El Ghory) in Marg-Dabik north of Halab, in 1516 A.D. The way was open to advance to Egypt and to enter Cairo triumphantly after, defeating the Mamluki Sultan Toman Bay in the battle of El Raydania in 1517 A.D. After that, Egypt did not have a national army because it became a state under Turkish rule. It was 281 years later, when Egypt was subjected to the French Campaign led by Napoleon Bonaparte, that the modern history of Egypt dates.

27 — When Mohammed Ali Bash took over the state of Egypt in 1805, he made several attempts to form an army to achieve his goals and dreams of a strong nation at his command. Starting with Egypt as a base to rule from his dreams extended that hope to his inheriting the weak and worn-out Othmani Empire. These attempts were subjected to many changes in that they depended on Turkish, Arnaotian Mamluki and Sudani elements in the army. In January, 1823, he came to the conclusion that the best element for his prospective army was the Egyptians. So, six regiments of Egyptian soldiers started their training. Each regiment consisted of five battalions. Each battalion amounted to 800 soldiers, so that a total of 24,000 soldiers were trained by September of 1824. They had their training and were organized on equal footing with the French



Ibrahim Pasha, the commander of the Egyptian Army in the reign of Mohammed Ali. He extended the Egyptian domination over El Hagaz, Yemen, the Sudan, El Sham, and some parts of Greece and Turkey and ruled Egypt in 1848 A.D.



The appointed ruler of Egypt, Mohammed Ali Pasha (1805 — 1848 A.D.) who established the modern Egyptian Army in 1823 A.D.



Admiral Moustafa Kattoush Pasha, Commander of the Egyptian fleet in the reign of Mohammed Ali. Kattoush extended the Egyptian naval domination over the eastern Mediterranean, the islands of Cyprus and Crete, and the coasts of Greece.



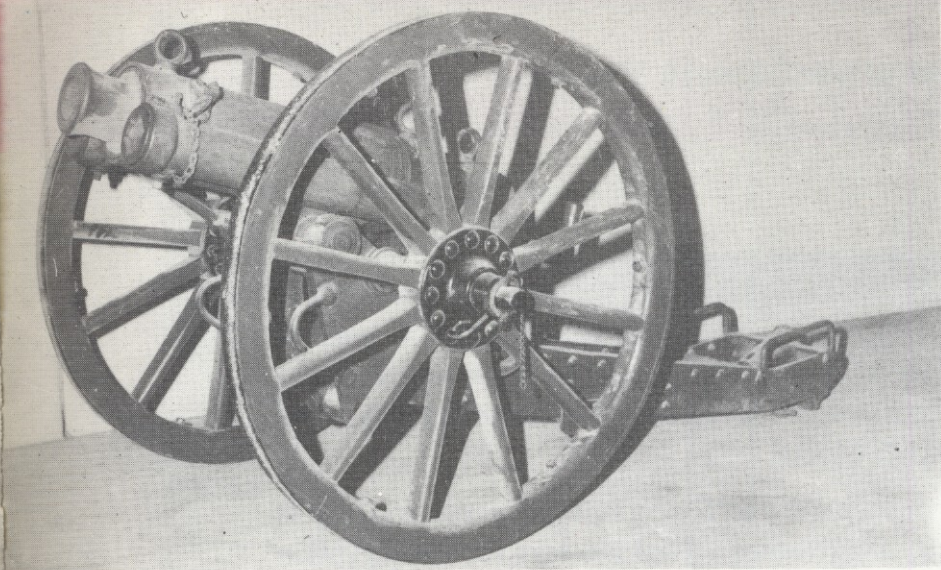
Lt. General Khorshid Taher Pasha, General Commander of the Egyptian Army in the Arabian Peninsula, in the reign of Mohammed Ali. He extended the Egyptian domination to the Arabian Gulf and Bahrain.

Army by French officers commanded by Colonel Sif (Soliman Basha El Fransawy) to whom the job of preparing the modern Egyptian Army was given. The year 1823 can be considered the date of the formation of the modern Egyptian Army and the year 1824 was the date of its entering into service since these regiments were distributed immediately. The first regiment was sent to the Sudan, the second to Al Hegaz, and the other four regiments were sent to Greece.

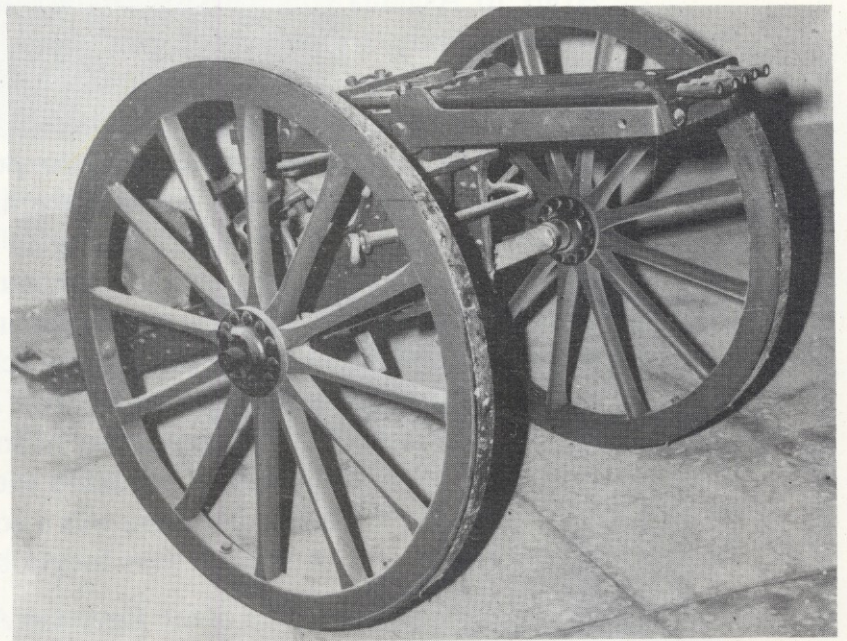
28 — In order to maintain, to supervise, to provide weapons and equipment and to build barracks for this army, Mohammed Ali established the first Conscription Department (the Ministry of Defense). That was between the years 1821 and 1822 A.D. On the 26th of December, 1826 A.D., Mohammed Ali reviewed a parade (in Gehad Abad Post which now stands between El Khanka and Abi Zaaba) of 18 batallions which amounted to 14,400 soldiers with 24 pieces of artillery.

29 — In order to raise the standards of efficiency of this newly formed army, numerous army schools were set up : The Military School in 1822 , both the Staff School and Naval School in 1825 , The Military Music School in 1827 , both the Cavalry and Artillary Schools in 1831 , the Infantry School in 1832 , and The Military Engineers School in 1844. Many military foreign missions with different specialties were sent to different European countries, i.e. France, Italy, Britain, and Austria. But most of these missions were sent to France, for the basic training of the army at that time was carried out by French instructors according to French organization. An Egyptian military school for Egyptian delegated personnel was established in Paris. A total of 339 personnel in all specialities was sent between 1813 and 1848. Since the army was the major tool of Mohammed Ali's at that time, to achieve his goals, medical, engineering and martial arts schools were set up for the army. In order to support and advance the army, factories for weapons, ammunition and clothing were set up. Other services for the army were aided by the agricultural and reconstruction boom.

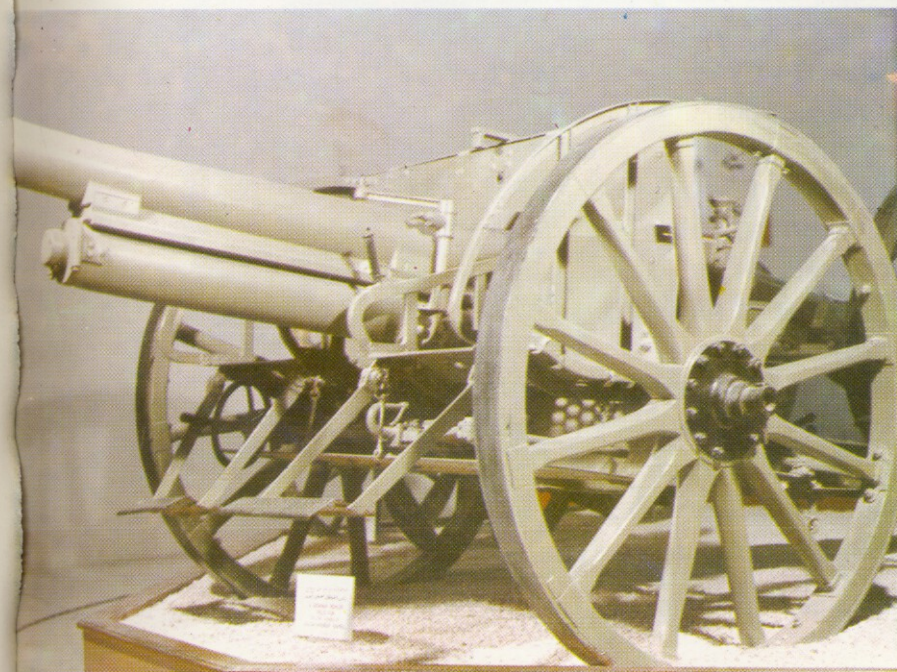
30 — In the year 1839, the land forces reached 235, 880 warriors distributed among 54 corps (brigades). This distribution was as follows : infantry, cavalry, and artillery, besides a great number of battalions, batteries, and independent blocks (companies). These units were deployed in Sudan, the Arab Peninsula, Al Sham, Greece and in the Islands of both Cyprus and Crete. The naval forces were estimated at 16,000 warriors, embarked on a large number of warships that included 11 ships,



A field gun used during the reign of Mohammed Ali (1805 — 1848 A.D.).



A five-barrel gun used in the reign of Khedive Ismail.



A field cannon used in the reign of Sultan Hussein Kamal (1914 — 1917 A.D.).

7 crafts, 5 contingents, and 9 abricks. The largest warship, Aka, which had 106 guns and a crew of 1143 warriors a board, was built in the Arsenal of Alexandria, in 1824. In 1839 A.D., the Egyptian Fleet was considered the third largest military fleet in the world in regard to combat efficiency, right after the British and French Fleets.

31 — After the splendid triumph achieved by the Egyptian Army at Nasbeen Battle on June 24, 1839, which paved the way for the Egyptian Army to Asatana (the Turkish capital), the European countries intervened quickly to prevent Egypt from harvesting the fruits of its remarkable victory. London Conference was held in 1840 A.D. to settle the dispute between Egypt and Turkey and to deprive Egypt of having the fruits of its victory and force her into pulling out from the land she occupied. A declaration was made concerning this issue by the Sultan of Turkey on June 1, 1840 A.D., and again on February 13, 1841 A.D., which stated that the rule of the Mohammed Ali family in Egypt and Sudan was hereditary and that the Egyptian Army be confined to 10,000 warriors. That put an end to the Empire achieved by the Egyptian Army in the 20 years in which it spent the effort of and shed the blood of its sons. Despite this limitation on the number of soldiers in the Egyptian Army, the successors of Mohammed Ali didn't stick to it. But as a result of the Turkish Sultan's declaration, there was a continuation of the military aid to and from Egypt during the wars fought by Turkey in the next period.

In the reign of Abbas I, the Egyptian Army reached around 100,000 warriors and in Said Basha's reign, 1861 A.D., it reached 64,000. During his rule, Ismaiel succeeded in gaining a number of Royal orders. The most important one was in May, 1873 A.D., by which Egyptian rulers were able to increase the numbers of their armies.

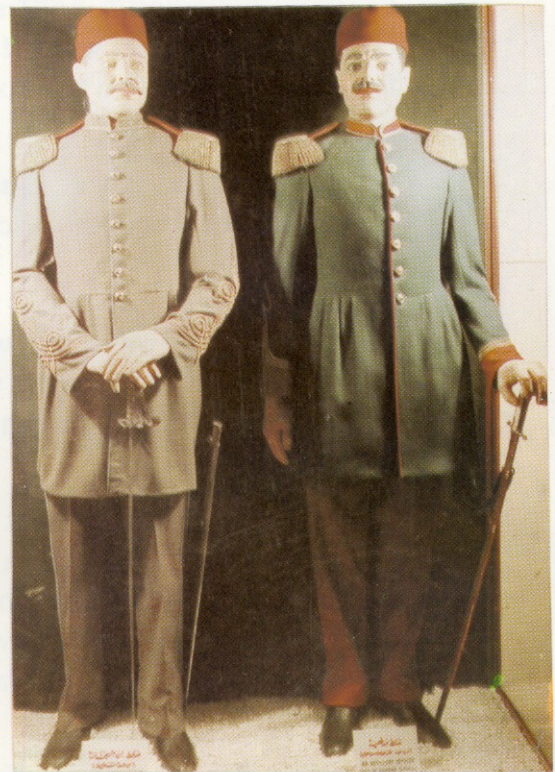
The army developed rapidly in this era, to measure up to the assigned missions for the Egyptian expansion southward in both Sudan and Somalia as well as to the source of the Nile. The army schools, closed during Abbas' reign, were re-opened. Other schools were set up and all of them were under one leadership, that of the "Military School Principal". A large number of military factories were reopened which produced rifles, guns, and swords. Arm supply sales were agreed upon by some foreign countries. One hundred and ninety-five missions of different specialities were sent to Britain, France, Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. The Egyptian Military Law was ratified on December 21, 1871 A.D., which was drawn from both British and American law. The Egyptian military



General Soliman Pasha El Faransawy.
The first to be appointed as Chief of Staff
of the Egyptian Army in 1825.



The uniform of the cavalry in the reign of
Mohammed Ali (1805 — 1848 A.D.).



Officer's uniform in the reign of Khedive
Ismail. (1863 — 1879 A.D.).

newspaper was set up in 1865 A.D., and the staff of the Egyptian Army newspaper in 1873 A.D.

In 1876 A.D., the army totaled 112,944. Among them, 30,000 warriors were located in Sudan. Because of a financial crisis during Esmail's reign, there was another out in army personnel. When Oraby led the Egyptian Army in defending Egyptian independence against British intervention on July 11, 1882 A.D., the Egyptian Army reached 66,000 warriors. Among them were 36,000 in Egypt and the rest in Sudan.

32 — Following the defeat of the Egyptian Army and the British Army's move into Cairo on September 15, 1882 A.D., Khidawy Tawfik (pushed by the British) issued his famous declaration. The announcement, issued from Ras El Teen Palace on September 19, 1882, disbanded and abrogated the Egyptian Army under the allegation of insubordination. This ended a period of pride and glory in the history of this gallant army which was constituted in 1823 A.D. During those 60 years, the army had engaged in immortal battles and emerged on the top of the Egyptian National Movement, when it fought its last battle and fell as the martyr to the British occupation and to Khidawy's desire to maintain his totalitarian regime.

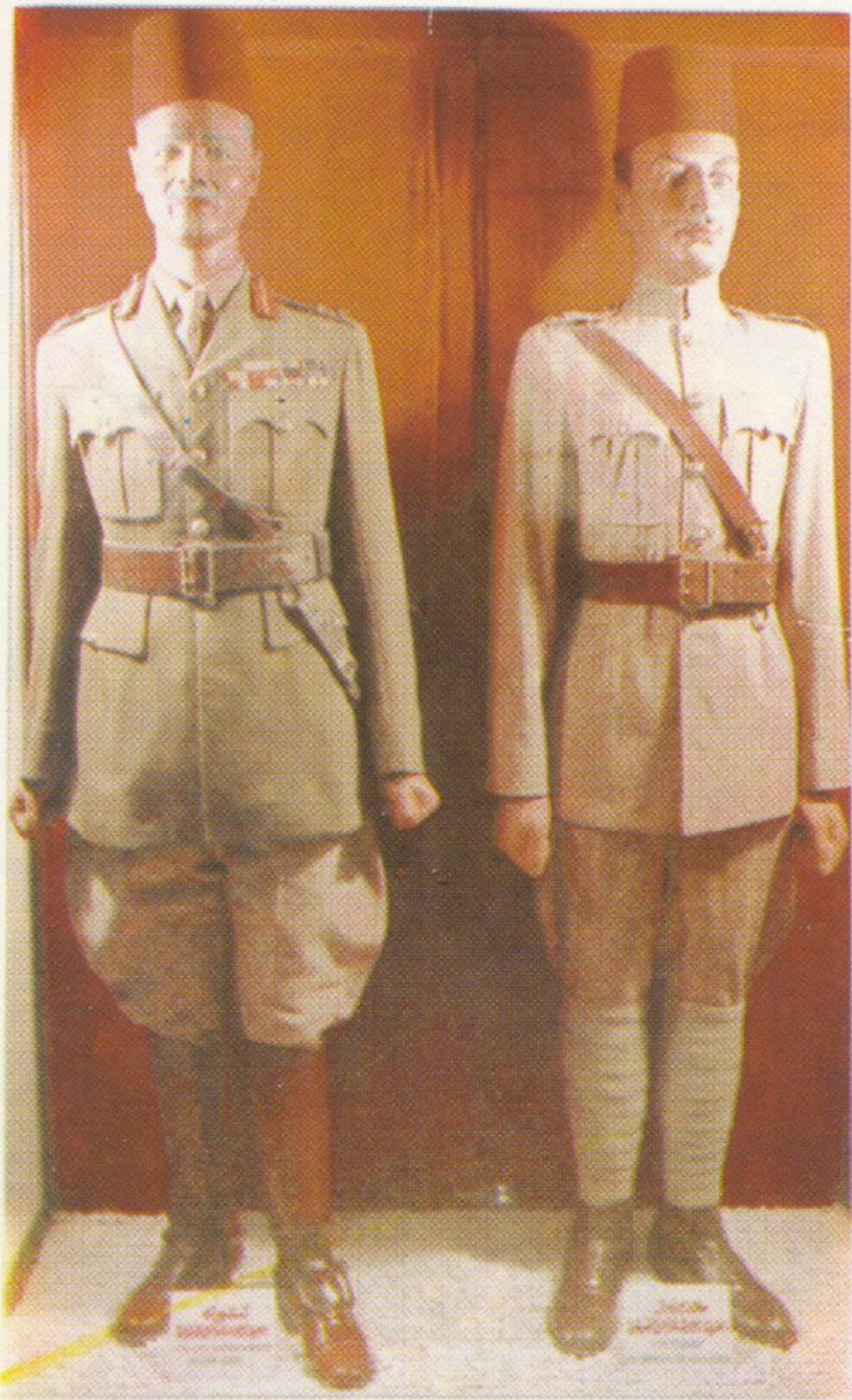
Another decree was issued to form a new Egyptian Army based upon British organization and according to principles that served the British occupation. On January 16, 1883 A.D., new proposals for organizing the new army were introduced by Lord Devrin and accordingly, the army totaled 6, 127 warriors and was led by a British officer, Sir Evlin Wood. The leadership of the army was turned over to the British starting with that date until the last British leader (Saradar Lee Stack) was murdered in November, 1924.

33 — The development of Al Mahdy Revolt in Sudan led to the increase of the Egyptian Army Personnel. In 1886 it reached 10,000 warriors, then 14,500 after the recovery of the Sudan Campaign Decision on March 12, 1896. The army totaled 16,680 in the Foka Battle on June 7, 1896, and 22,000 warriors in the Om Dorman Battle on September 2, 1898.

34 — With the declaration of February 28, 1922, and the issuance of the Egyptian Constitution in 1923 A.D., the Egyptian Army entered a new phase. It contained 21,543 warriors in 1924 A.D. Among them, 17,052 warriors were in Sudan. This related development lasted after the



Infantry Soldiers' uniform in the reign of Mohammed Ali (1805 — 1848 A.D.).



Officers' uniform in the reign of King Fuad. (1917 — 1936 A.D.).



Officers' uniform in the reign of Sultan Hussein Kamal (1914 — 1917 A.D.).

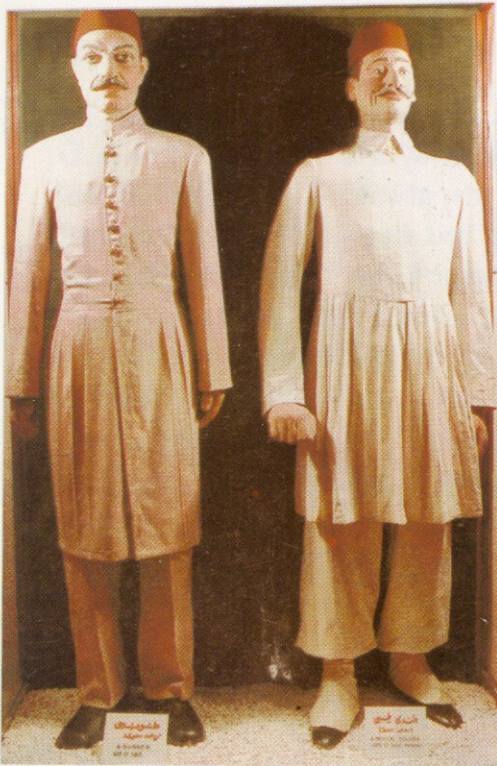
signing of the British-Egyptian Alliance Treaty in August, 1936 A.D., and the army reached 80,516 warriors in January, 1949 A.D.

35 — The breakout of the 23rd of July Revolution (1952) is considered the real development of the Egyptian Army. The establishment of a strong, national army had been a major objective of the revolution. There had been a great leap in armament, organization, training and size, not to mention the new advanced weapons. This army had been burdened by not only the four battles of the Arab-Israel Conflict but also by providing support to the Arab Revolutions and to the Arab countries in their struggle to regain independence and to stamp out foreign imperialism in the region. Then the October War (1973) acted as a turning point in the history of the Egyptian military. Modern Egyptian combat experience was born in this war and led to the great recent development of the army concerning the combat efficiency to become the real armor in the best interest of Egypt and the Arab world as a whole.

Flags and Ribbons

36 — On the establishment of the Egyptian Army in 1823 A.D., the ranks, uniforms and the insignias were similar to those of the Turkish Army. In Said's Age, they began to copy the French system. In Ismaiel's Age the army wore a uniform similar to that of the French, which appeared for the first time at Al Karm War. With the beginning of the British occupation of Egypt in 1882, the ranks, uniforms, and insignias changed to match those of the British Army. The kaki color appeared for the first time. After the revolution (23 July 1952) there was a partial alteration of ranks, uniforms and insignias to what they are at the present time.

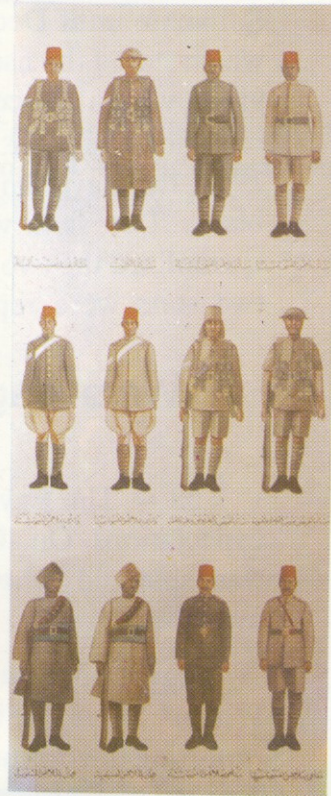
37 — In 1823 A.D., Mohammed Ali Basha used the same ribbons used by the Turkish Sultan, Mahmud the Second. The Egyptian flag was red with a white crescent in the middle that surrounded a white star. To distinguish it from the Turkish flag the star was a pentagon instead of a hexagon as on the Turkish flag. It remained that way until 1867 when Al Khedawy Ismaiel adopted a different flag as a primary step to achieve independence from Turkey. The Egyptian flag became red with three crescents. Inside each crescent was a pentagonal white star. These three crescents referred to the three regions that comprised the Egyptian nation at that time which were : Egypt, Upper Egypt, and Sudan. When the British occupied Egypt in 1882 A.D., this flag was cancelled. Egypt



Soldiers' uniform in the reign of Said (1854 — 1863 A.D.).



Soldiers' uniform at the end of the reign of Khedive Ismail (1863 — 1879 A.D.).



Soldiers' uniform in the reign of both King Fuad (1917 — 1936 A.D.) and King Farouk (1936 — 1952 A.D.).

returned to the Ottomanian red flag with a crescent and a white star. The situation remained so until the out break of World War I in 1914 A.D. when Turkey's mandate over Egypt was abrogated and the British Protection over Egypt was imposed. The red flag of the three crescents and three stars was regained which remained the flag of the Egyptian Sultanate until December 10, 1923 A.D., when a royal order was issued which stated the use of a new flag for the Egyptian Kingdom. The flag was green with a crescent and three stars. It remained so until the Egyptian revolution in 1952. When the Egyptian Syrian Union was established in 1958, the Egyptian flag was changed to have three colors; red, white, and black. Two stars were replaced in the middle of the white part which symbolized the two countries of the union, Egypt and Syria. After that the two stars were replaced by an eagle.

Wars waged by the Recent Egyptian Army

38 — The Egyptian Army has been the pulse of Egypt's dreams and expectations. On all military levels and measures, the army's performance was splendid when needed and when the proper procedures were available.

Egypt began its first war in Mohammed Ali's age, known then as Al Whabia Wars, in the Arab peninsula in 1811 A.D. which resulted in capturing the capital of Al Wabeen (Al Deria) on September 9, 1818 A.D. This led to the imposition of the Egyptian influence on the Arab peninsula and the Egyptian forces advanced to the Arab Gulf where the governor of Al Bahrin announced his joining to the Egyptian rule.

In July 1820 A.D., the Egyptian Army entered Sudan and extended its control over the entire Sudan by 1822 A.D. Then it headed toward the European scene of operation where it occupied Cyprus Island in 1823 A.D. and Crete Island in 1824 A.D. It also started its land wars (Al Mora Wars) in Greece on January 13, 1825 A.D., where it waged a number of successive battles. Among these battles, the Misslongy War on April 12, 1826 A.D., was a bright victory for the Egyptian Army in its recent history.

When the Egyptian-Turkish relations developed into an armed conflict, the Egyptian Army moved to Al Sham on October 29, 1831 A.D., where it inflicted heavy casualties on the Turkish Army in a



The Egyptian flag during the reign of Khedive Ismail (1867 — 1879 A.D.) and during the period from 1914 to 1923.



The Egyptian flag in the period from 1823 to 1914 (not including the reign of Khedive Ismail, 1863 — 1879 A.D.).



The Egyptian flag from 1923 till the start of the unification of Egypt and Syria in 1958 A.D.



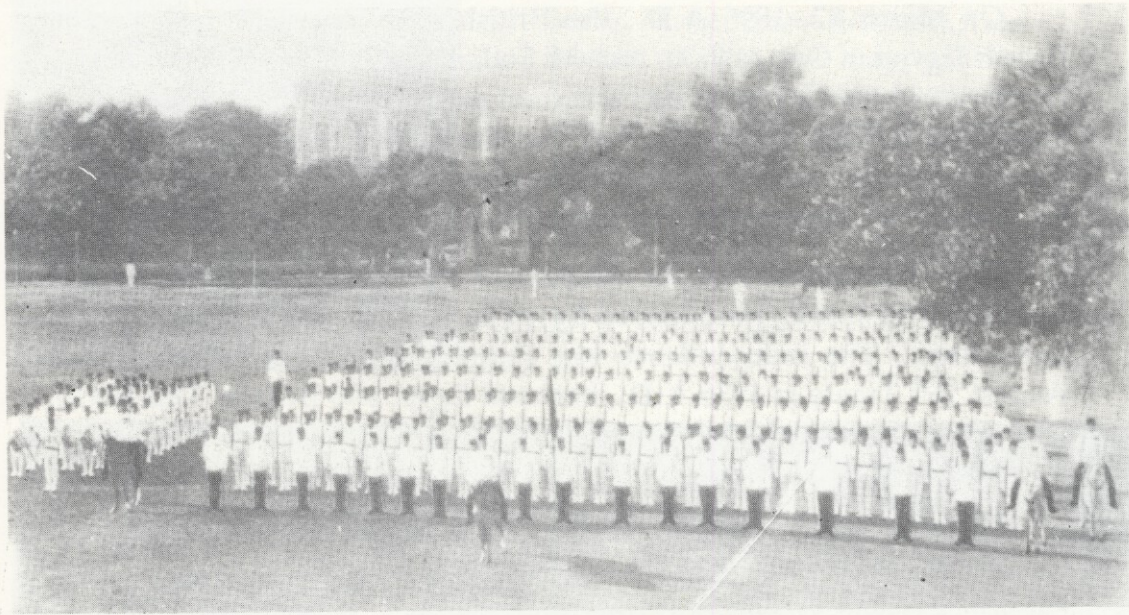
The flag of the Egyptian troops in the Sudan in 1899 A.D. on which the names of the battle of the campaign for restoring the Sudan were listed.

number of successive battles ending in occupying Kottahia on February 22, 1833 A.D. This paved the way before the Egyptian Army to the capital of the Turkish nation, Al Asatana. Consequently, the Ottomanian Sultan was forced to sign the Kottohia Agreement on May 4th of the same year and to admit the Egyptian domination over Al Sham.

But with Mohammed Ali's declaration of Egypt's independence from the Ottoman Empire in May, 1838 A.D., ending by this the Ottomanian occupation of Egypt which lasted around 321 years, another armed conflict erupted with the Ottomanian nation. The Egyptian Army ended this conflict by achieving one of the most amazing triumphs in the nineteenth century when it defeated the Ottomanian Army in the Nizeep Battle on June 24, 1839 A.D. This victory was in retaliation for its former defeat by the Ottomanian Sultan in both Marg Dabek in 1516 A.D. and in Al Rhydania in 1517 A.D. This victory established the Egyptian Army on the paved victorious way to Al Asatana for the second time.

The European countries began to worry about the rising power of Egypt and the upset of the political balance in the area. Therefore they united among themselves to force Egypt into withdrawing its forces from the lands it occupied and having her accept the outcome of the London Conference (held in 1840) which limited the rule of Mohammed Ali and his descendants to Egypt and Sudan only.

39 — When Khedawy Ismaiel took over in Egypt, he was well aware of what had happened to his grand-father, Mohammed Ali, when he tried to expand northward at the expense of the Ottoman Empire and the wrath of the alliance of the European nations that expansion aroused against him. Therefore, Ismaiel headed south. The Egyptian Army reached its peak in Ismaiel's age about 1875 A.D. when the Egyptian influence extended to include the entire Sudan and some parts of Al Habasha, Somali, Kenia, Uganda, Tanzania, Congo and Chad. But, the emergence of Al Mahdy's movement in Sudan, 1881, and the fall of Egypt itself under the British occupation in 1882, led to the lifting of Egyptian influence and control from these areas. The Egyptian decision of the withdrawal of the Egyptian Army (which was insisted upon by the British and was actually accomplished in January, 1884 A.D.) led to the fall of these areas as prey in the hands of European Imperialism.



An infantry battalion in a military parade in Cairo, 1896 A.D.



Egyptian officers and soldiers during the Karm military campaign in Russia in 1854 A.D.



The battles of the Egyptian Army during the campaign for restoring the Sudan between 1896 and 1899 A.D.

On March 12, 1896 A.D., the British government formed a joint British-Egyptian Campaign to recover Sudan. On January 19, 1899 A.D., Britain compelled Egypt to sign a mutual pact for ruling Sudan shared by Egypt and Britain, despite the fact that the burden of recovering Sudan was shouldered by the Egyptian Army alone and under extreme combat conditions. A supplement was added to the pact on July 10, 1899.

40 — The issuance of the declaration of February 28, 1922 A.D., from the British side, pronounced Egypt an independent state with some reservations. The independence was completed to some extent by the August 26th Treaty in 1936 A.D., between Egypt and Britain. This led to some incomplete steps for reorganizing the Egyptian Army which were reflected in assigning some defensive missions to it in World War II.

Once the Arab-Israeli conflict emerged, Egypt hurried to engage in an unjust war against Israel on May 15, 1948 A.D., to support the Palestinian Cause. This war revealed the lack of armament of the Egyptian Army. Therefore, one of the major objectives of the revolution was the establishment of a strong national army. After the refusal of the western countries to respond to Egypt's request for buying weapons, Egypt signed an arms sales agreement with the Soviet Union on August 12, 1955 A.D. Before the required absorption of these weapons, the Israeli aggression on Egypt on October 19, 1956 A.D., occurred, which was supported by both France and Britain. This put an end to the second round of the Arab-Israeli Conflict and the withdrawal of the aggressors was the accomplishment of a political victory for the Egyptian people.

The political turbulence went on in the Arab world. Egypt extended the hand of help to the Yemeni Revolution, in 1962, by sending some military units to Yemen. Israel seized the opportunity and launched, its aggression on June 5, 1967 A.D., achieving an unfair but expeditious victory over Egypt.

41 — Egypt had to retaliate, particularly after Israel's occupation of vast areas of its lands and Israel's refusal of any peaceful settlement. To this purpose, Egypt began with Syria to prepare for the fourth Arab-Israeli round, the burden of which was borne mainly by the Egyptian Army. In this war the Egyptian Army was able to acquire one of the most remarkable triumphs in its military history by crossing the toughest water barrier ever known in the history of mankind. This victory compelled Israel to face the bitter reality of its inability to fulfill its expansionist policy against all the Arab countries. The war was the turning



Major General Ahmed Orabi Pasha, leader of the Orabi Revolution, and Minister of War and Navy, and the Commander of the Egyptian Army at the time of the British Campaign against Egypt, 1882 A.D.



El Tal El-Kabeer between the Egyptian Army and the British troops in 1882 A.D.



Ahmed Orabi submitting the people's demands to Khedive Tawfik requesting complete parliamentary rule. Abdin Square, Cairo, 9 September 1881 A.D.

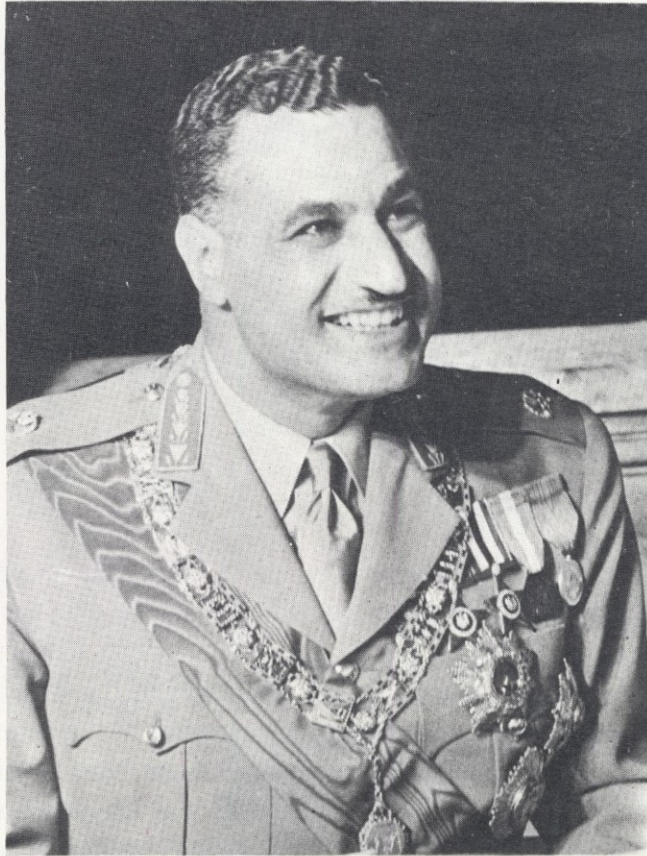
point of the Arab-Israeli Conflict opening the way for peace probabilities in the area after wars and disputes which had lasted over 30 years. The Camp David Agreement was signed on September 17, 1978. Then a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was reached on March 26, 1979 A.D., from which the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai was completed on April 25, 1982 A.D.

The Army's Reaction to the National Movements

42 — The Egyptian Army was not only an instrument for defending the nation or a means of expansion but also a reflection of the Egyptian pulse and the reality of Egyptians' hopes and dreams. So the most wonderful act performed by the army was when it headed the National Egyptian Movement in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

On September 11, 1881, at Abdeen Square, the army, under the leadership of Ahmed Oraby, presented to Khedawy Tawfik its demands for establishing a full democratic government. The consequences that followed led to the defeat of the Egyptian Army. The betrayal of Al Khedawy and Britain's greed combined to abort the Egyptian Army's battle to defend the democratic rights of the people. Egypt fell into the hands of the British occupation in 1882 A.D.

When the political corruption was stinking and the constitution was violated several times, the constitutional legitimacy was the game of three parties : the king, the occupation, and the political parties. The army rose again and it was the 23rd of July Revolution in 1952 which revoked the monarchy and declared Egypt a republic on June 18, 1953 A.D. The army then began to struggle against foreign imperialism in the Arab world and support its popular revolts against occupation and foreign influence. Consequently, fourteen Arab countries owe their present independence, directly or indirectly, to Egypt's Revolution and to the sacrifices of the Egyptian Army.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser leader of the Revolution of 23 July 1952.



The Egyptian Army leads the Revolution and surrounds the Royal Abdin Palace on the morning of 23 July 1952 A.D.

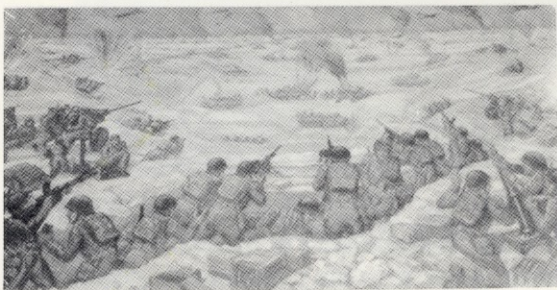
The Army's Role in Reconstruction and Modern Civilization

43 — The army was never away from the people's problems and suffering. The army had shared in many of the constructive and intellectual projects in all of Egypt's modern history. It's sufficient to mention here that, thanks to the members of the military missions sent to Europe by Mohammed Ali at the beginning of the nineteenth century and thanks to the schools and military academies built by him, (not to mention the military industries he constructed) the Egyptian modern civilization developed rapidly and led all the Arab countries together by a giant margin. In addition to that, the discovery of the source of the Nile is attributed to the army. The drawing of the survey maps of all the unknown areas of the then known world was performed by the army too through its missions in 1841, 1864, and 1878 A.D. Also, the army shouldered the responsibility of reconstructing Sudan after the Campaign in 1898 by setting up the governmental buildings in Khartoum, building the bridges and extending the railroads throughout the Sudan. The army personnel also surfaced the roads and extended the railroads in both Sinai and the Western Desert.

After the October War, 1973 A.D., the army took part in alleviating the suffering of the people through the Civil Service Project Institution which took on the projects of repairing and extending the phone cables, setting up the roads, the food security projects, and housing.



Some members of the ruling committee of the Egyptian Revolution surrounded by a group of officers. In the center is President Mohammed Nagib. (1952 A.D.).



The Army and the Egyptian people resisting the Tri-partite aggression on Egypt in October 1956 A.D.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Shokri El Kowatly exchange congratulations after signing the Egyptian-Syrian Unity Agreement, Cairo, 1 February 1958 A.D.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser being carried on the shoulders of the people in Damascus, Syria, in celebration of his being the first president of the nation formed by the unity of Egypt and Syria (The United Arab Republic), February, 1958 A.D.



Egyptian troops aboard ship on their way to support the Yemeni Revolution, 1962.



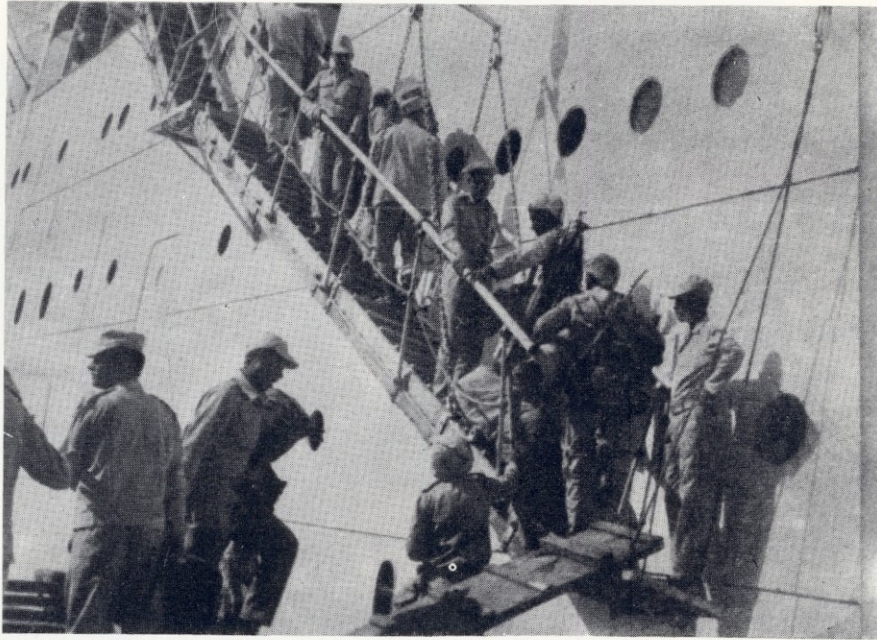
President El Salal, the leader of the Yemeni Revolution, surrounded by Yemense and Egyptians in Sana, Yemen, 1962 A.D.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser and President Shokri El Kowatly exchange congratulations after signing the Egyptian-Syrian Unity Agreement, Cairo, 1 February 1958 A.D.



President Gamal Abdel Nasser being carried on the shoulders of the people in Damascus, Syria, in celebration of his being the first president of the nation formed by the unity of Egypt and Syria (The United Arab Republic), February, 1958 A.D.

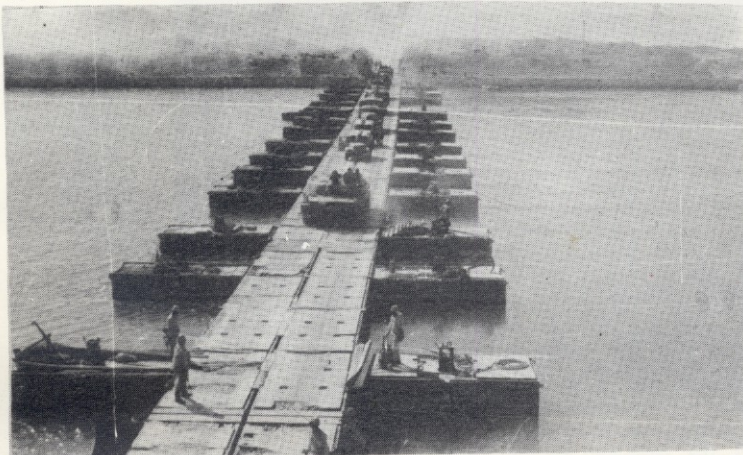


Egyptian troops aboard ship on their way to support the Yemeni Revolution, 1962.



President El Salal, the leader of the Yemeni Revolution, surrounded by Yemenese and Egyptians in Sana, Yemen, 1962 A.D.

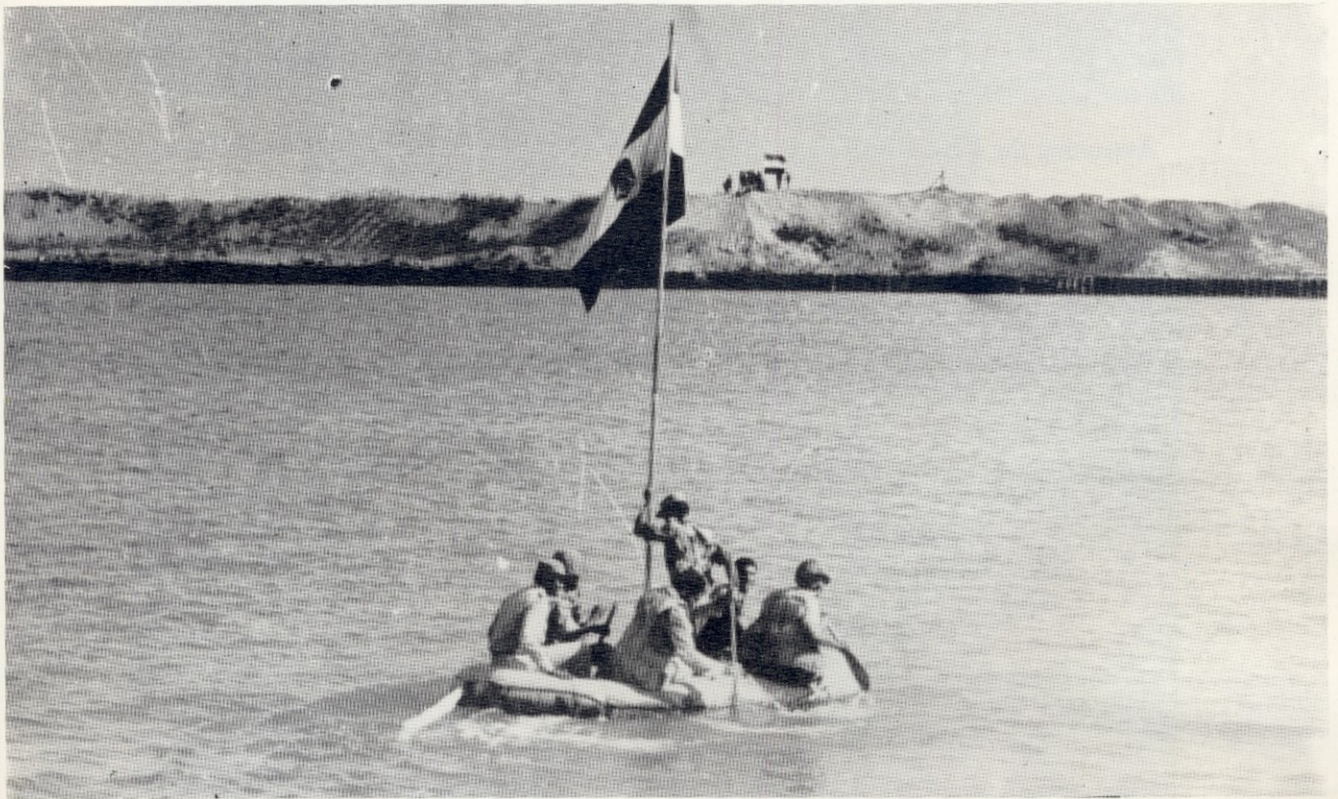
President Mohammed Anwar Sadat in the main Operation
Command Center for the Armed Forces, 6 October 1973 A.D.



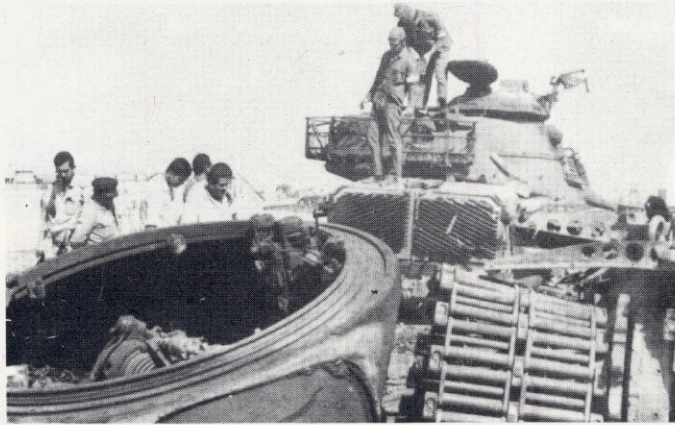
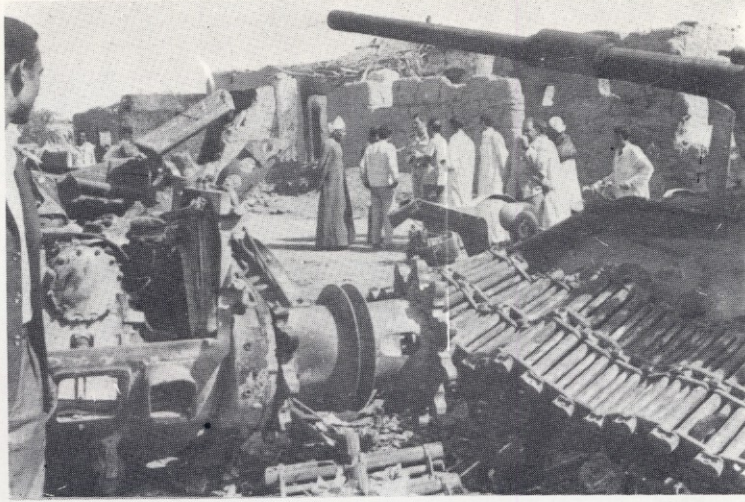
Tanks and vehicles of the Egyptian Army crossing the Suez Canal on the 6th of October,
1973.



Raising of the Egyptian flag on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, 6 October 1973.



Infantry troops crossing the Suez Canal in inflatable boats, 6 October, 1973 A.D.



The myth of the Israeli superiority has been destroyed.

The Egyptian Army in the Period of the Modern History



The withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai on 25 April 1982 A.D.



Raising the Egyptian flag over Sinai on 25 April 1982 on the occasion of the completion of the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai.

The Egyptian Armed Forces developing its Military Industries



The anti-aircraft rocket I-Hawk mounted on a light jeep — a joint venture product.

The anti-tank guided missile Swing Fire mounted on a jeep — a joint venture product.



The armoured vehicle Fahd, an Egyptian product.

The armoured vehicle Walid, an Egyptian product.



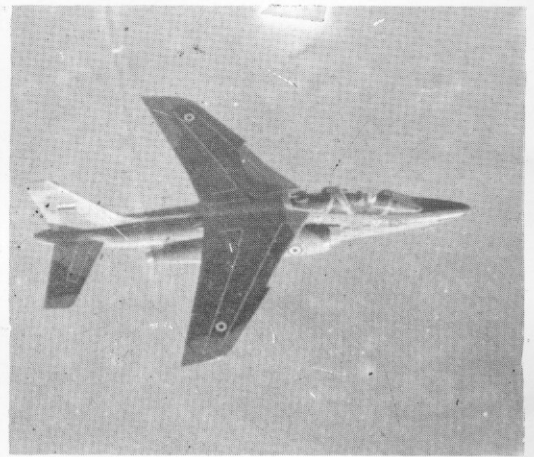


A vehicle carrying Artillery missiles ; caliber 122 m.m. — an Egyptian product.

Naval Ramadan boats —
a joint venture product.



The helicopter Gazelle — a joint
venture product — 1983 A.D.



Alpha-Jet aircraft — a joint
venture product — 1982 A.D.



Conclusion

In this brief look at the history of the Egyptian Armed Forces, which narrates an epoch that lasted over 5000 years of Egypt's written history, during which Egypt's Army was the only hope left and the last resort where dreams would come true, we have seen that the army shared the nations hours of defeat and victory. It moved to defend Egypt and the Arab countries of the area against the powers of evil and aggression, achieving the most glorious and greatest victories. We remember its immortal epics in Egypt's ancient history in the Magedo Battle about 1468 B.C. and in Kadish around 1285 B.C. We also remember its great victories in the middle history of Egypt in both Hitten, 1186 A.D., Al Mansoura, 1249 A.D., and in Ein Galout, 1260 A.D. We also remember its remarkable heroism in modern history in Misolongy, 1826 A.D., and Nishin, 1839 A.D. Then we have lived and continue to live with it in its great and immortal epic of October 6, 1973 A.D. When its men, with the entire nation behind them, repeated in one voice, "ALAA AKBAR ! We crossed the Canal !"

وَصَدَقَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ :
إِذَا نَزَلْتُمْ بِمِصْرَ فَاتَّخِذُوا مِنْهَا جُنْدًا كَثِيفًا
فَنَهُم خَيْرَ أَجْنَادِ الْأَرْضِ وَإِنَّهُمْ فِي رِبَاطٍ إِلَى يَوْمِ
الَّذِينَ ..

